

# DOE Transmission Reliability Program Peer Review

## *CERTS MicroGrid*

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# *Distributed technologies*

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- Seamlessly **integrate distributed technologies** – including technologies for generation, storage, controls, and communications – to support the reliability and power quality needs of both the grid and customers
- Current focus: **MicroGrid paradigm & its control and protection**



# *Key DG Issues*

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## **Substation DG**

Combustion Turbine, Fuel Cells  
Reciprocating Engines,

## **“Appliance like” DG**

Microturbine, Photovoltaic,  
Automotive Fuel Cells

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|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>1-10 MW: 2.2 kV &amp; up</b></li><li>• <b>Higher Emissions</b></li><li>• <b>Lower Losses</b></li><li>• <b>Difficult to use Waste Heat</b></li><li>• <b>Dispatchable</b></li></ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>~100 kW: 120-480 V</b></li><li>• <b>Lower Emissions</b></li><li>• <b>Close to Loads</b></li><li>• <b>Can use Waste Heat</b></li><li>• <b>Difficult to Dispatch</b></li><li>• <b>Power Electronic Interface</b></li></ul> |
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# *What is a MicroGrid?*

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“Electrical subsystem which combines DG with loads and provides a controlled single point of connection to the grid/or operates isolated.”

Nick Miller: General Electric

“Small power system which can be operated independently of the bulk power system.”

Doug Herman: EPRI

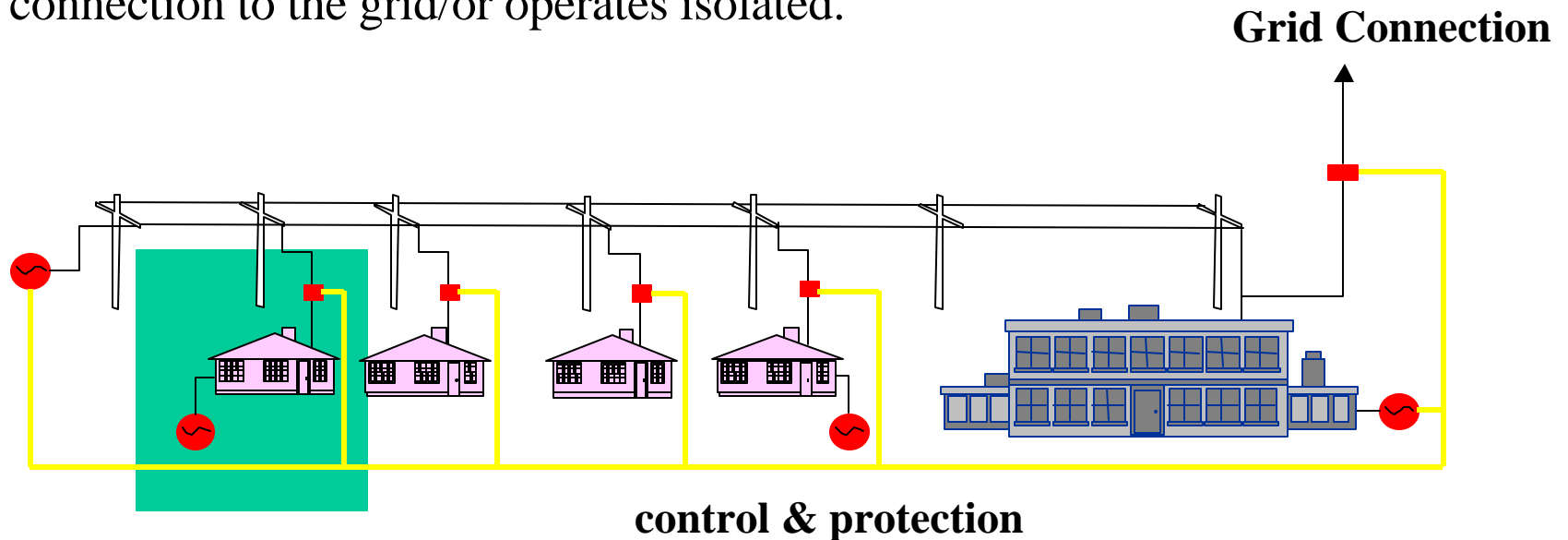
“Local scale power system using micro-source generation scaled either by electrical or thermal output to the local system demand.”

Jonathan Lynch: Northern Power Systems



# GE: AC Microgrid

“Electrical subsystem which combines DG with loads and provides a controlled single point of connection to the grid/or operates isolated.”

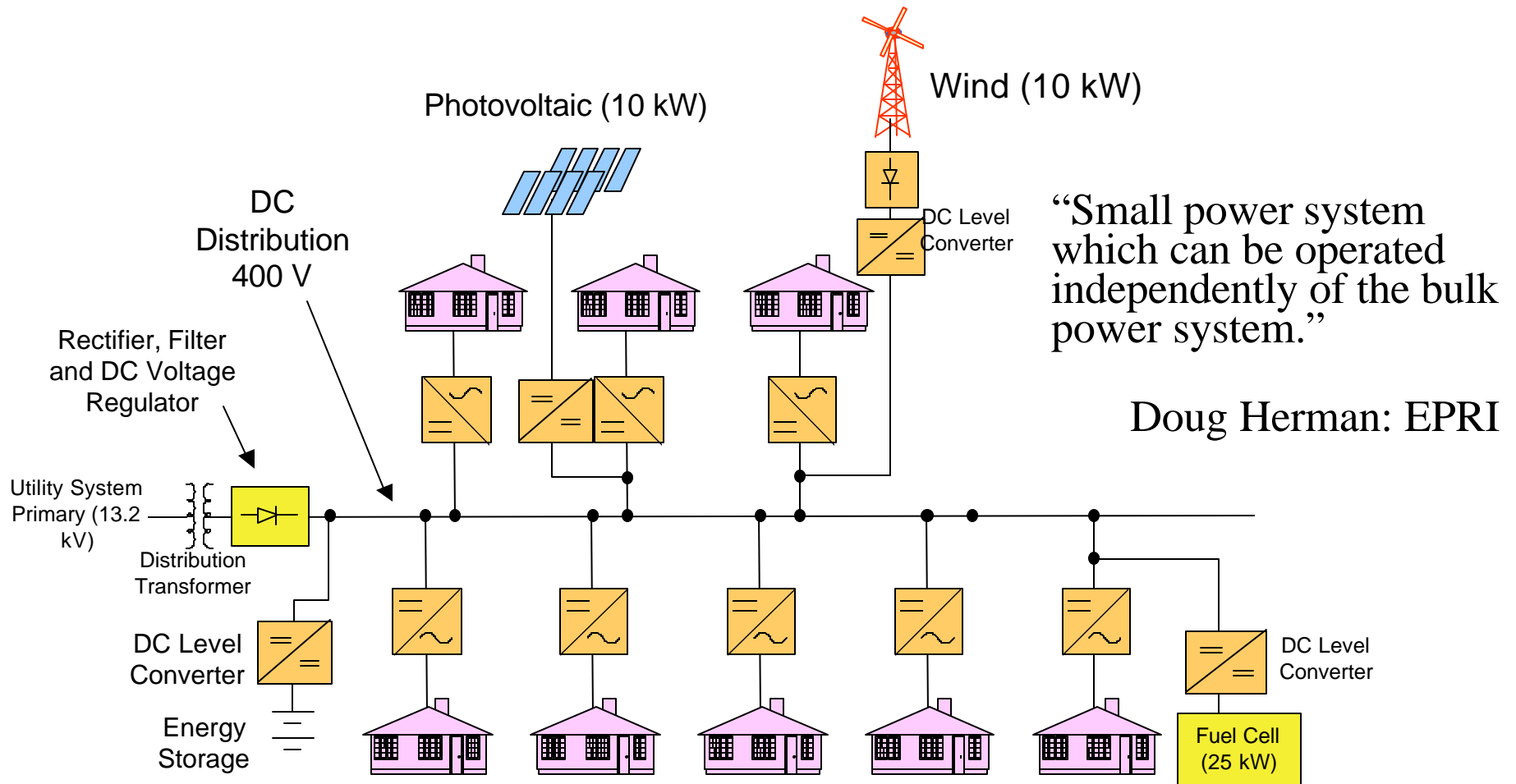


Issues:

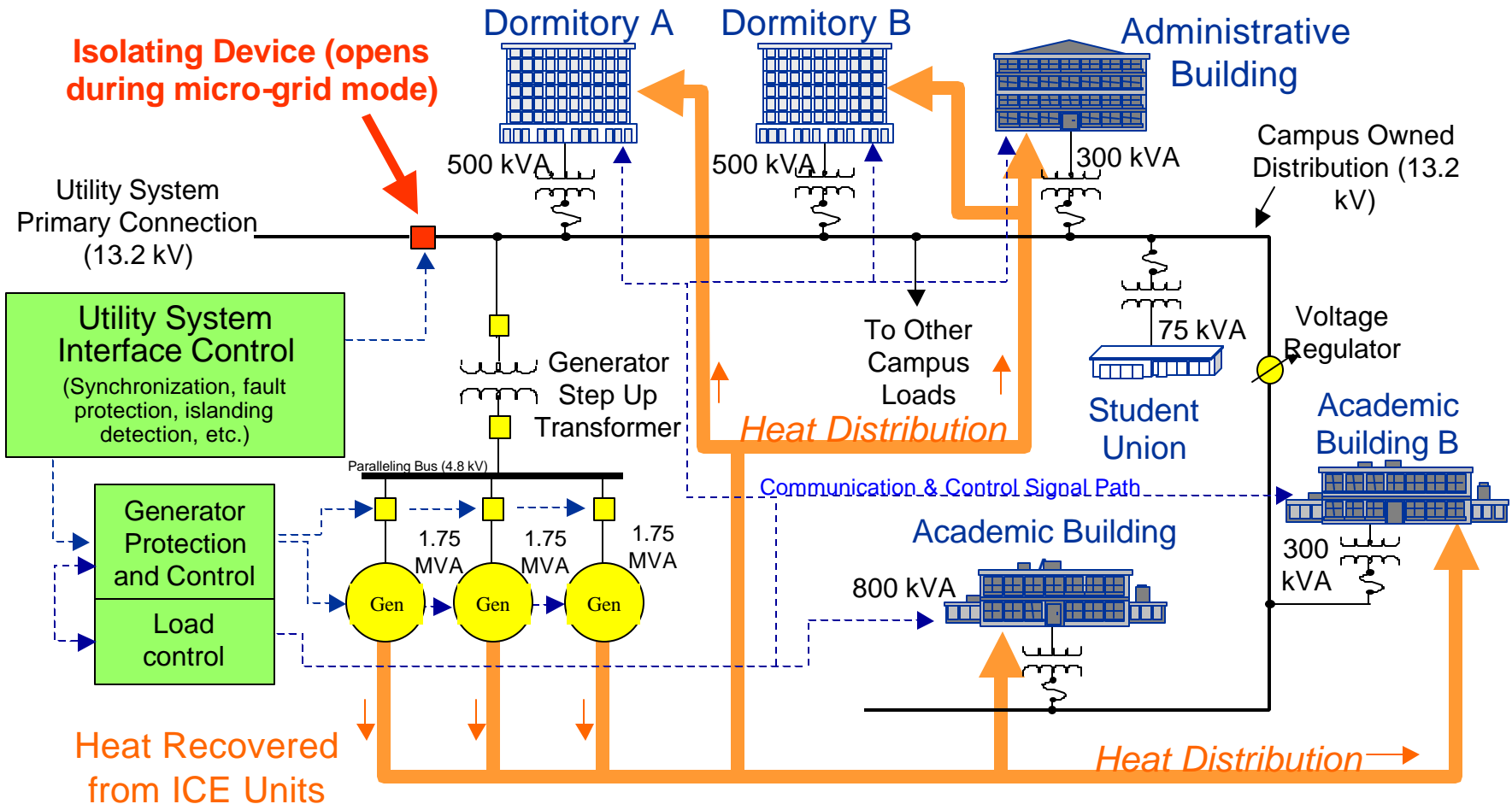
- Load tracking
- Fast central control



# EPRI: DC Microgrid



# *EPRI: Campus Microgrid System*



# *Key DG Issues*

## Substation DG

Combustion Turbine, Fuel Cells  
Reciprocating Engines,

## “Appliance like” DG

Microturbine, Photovoltaic,  
Automotive Fuel Cells

- 1-10 MW: 2.2 kV & up
- Higher Emissions
- Lower Losses
- Difficult to use Waste Heat
- Dispatchable

- ~100 kW: 120-480 V
- Lower Emissions
- Close to Loads
- Can use Waste Heat
- Difficult to Dispatch
- Power Electronic Interface





# *What do we want from MicroGrids?*

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- Support high penetration levels of microsources
- Provide value to both the customer and the bulk power provider
- Insure stable & reliable operation
- Provide placement flexibility for CHPs
- Satisfy IEEE 1547
- Minimal centralized control
- Simplify the system design (plug-and-play)
- Lower total cost



# ***CERTS MicroGrid Paradigm***

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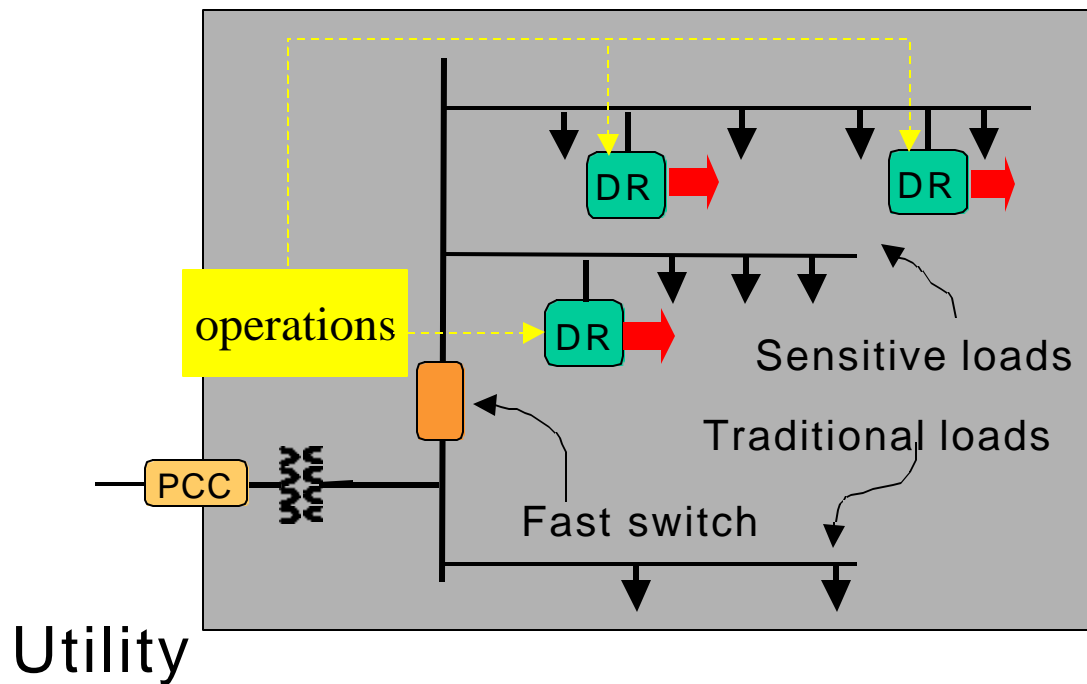
**MicroGrid concept assumes a *cluster of loads* and *micro-sources* operating as a *single system* which provides both power and heat.**

- **Present itself to the bulk power system as a single controlled unit**
- **Meets customers needs for reliability and security**

**The majority of the microsources must be power electronic based to provide the plug & play flexibility.**



# *CERTS MicroGrid*



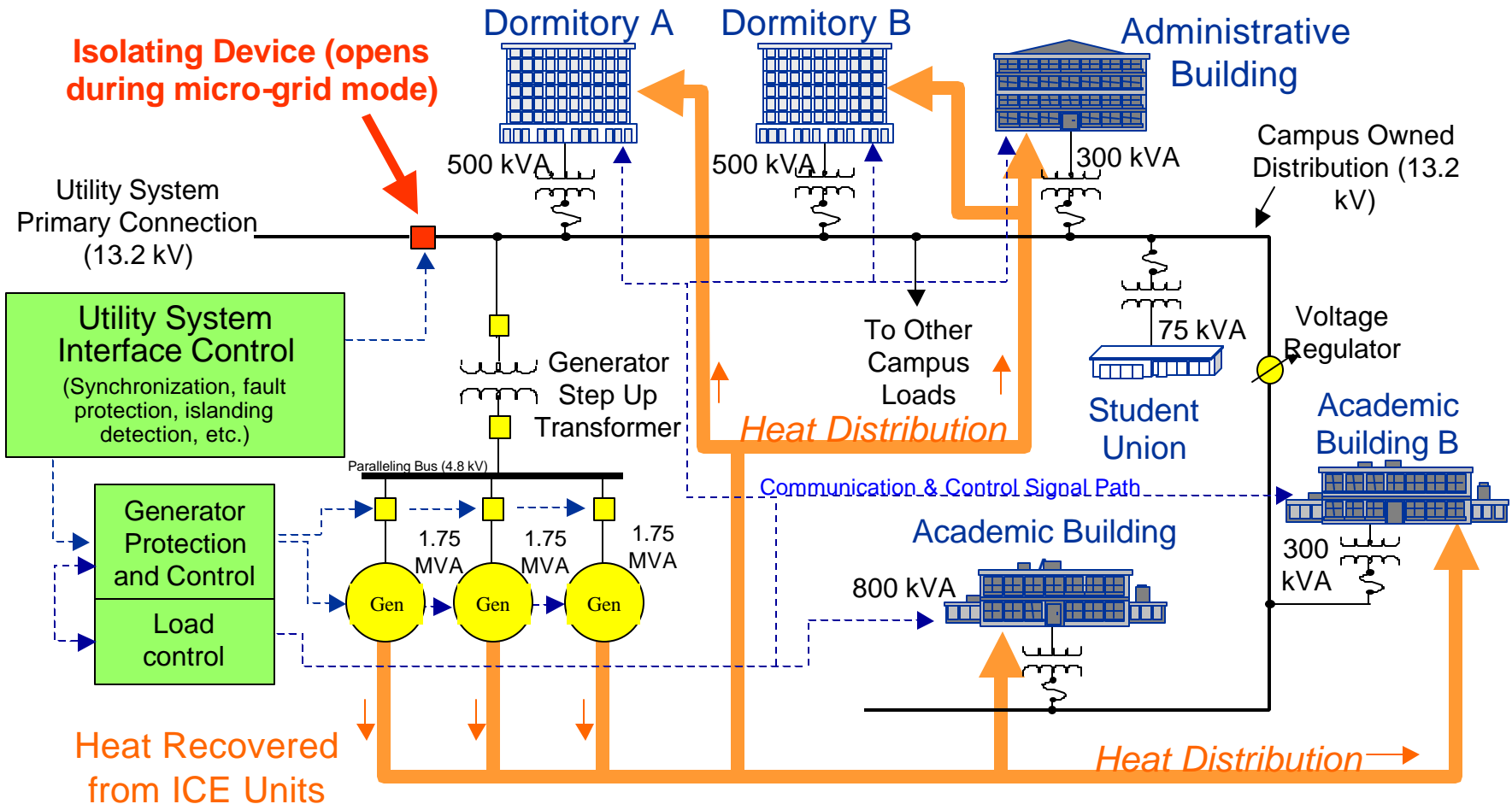
Customer

- ❖ **Local voltage control**
- ❖ **UPS functions**
- ❖ **Loss reduction**
- ❖ **Local redundancy**
- ❖ **Use of waste heat**

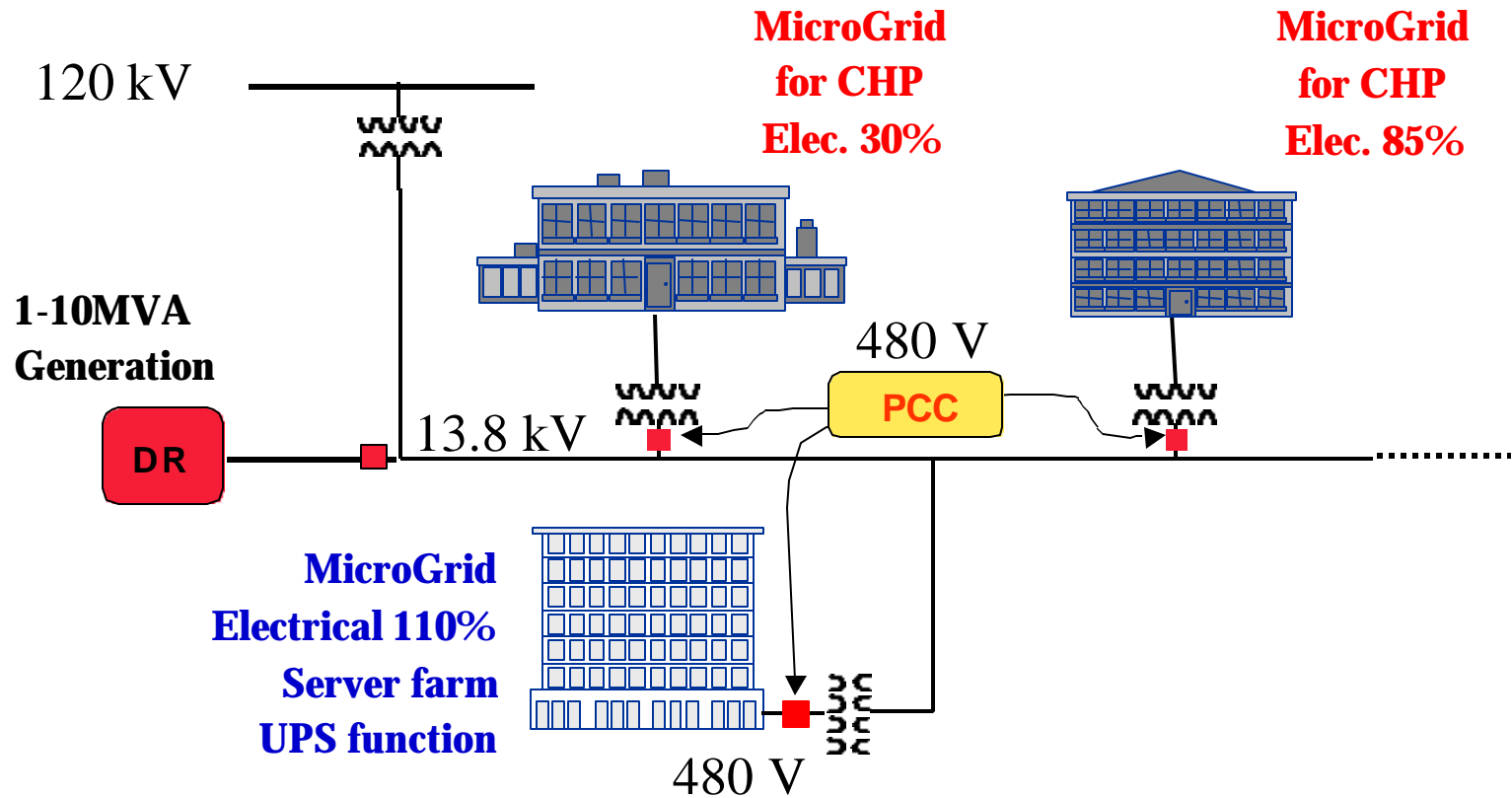
- ❖ **Dispatchable load**
- ❖ **Real-time pricing**
- ❖ **OK - 1547**



# *EPRI: Campus Microgrid System*



# *Beyond CERTS MicroGrid*



# *MicroGrid: Research Issues*

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## **Power electronics control**

- Voltage control
- Power flow control
- Power sharing during island operation

## **Protection**

- Low short circuit currents
- Islanding and resynchronization

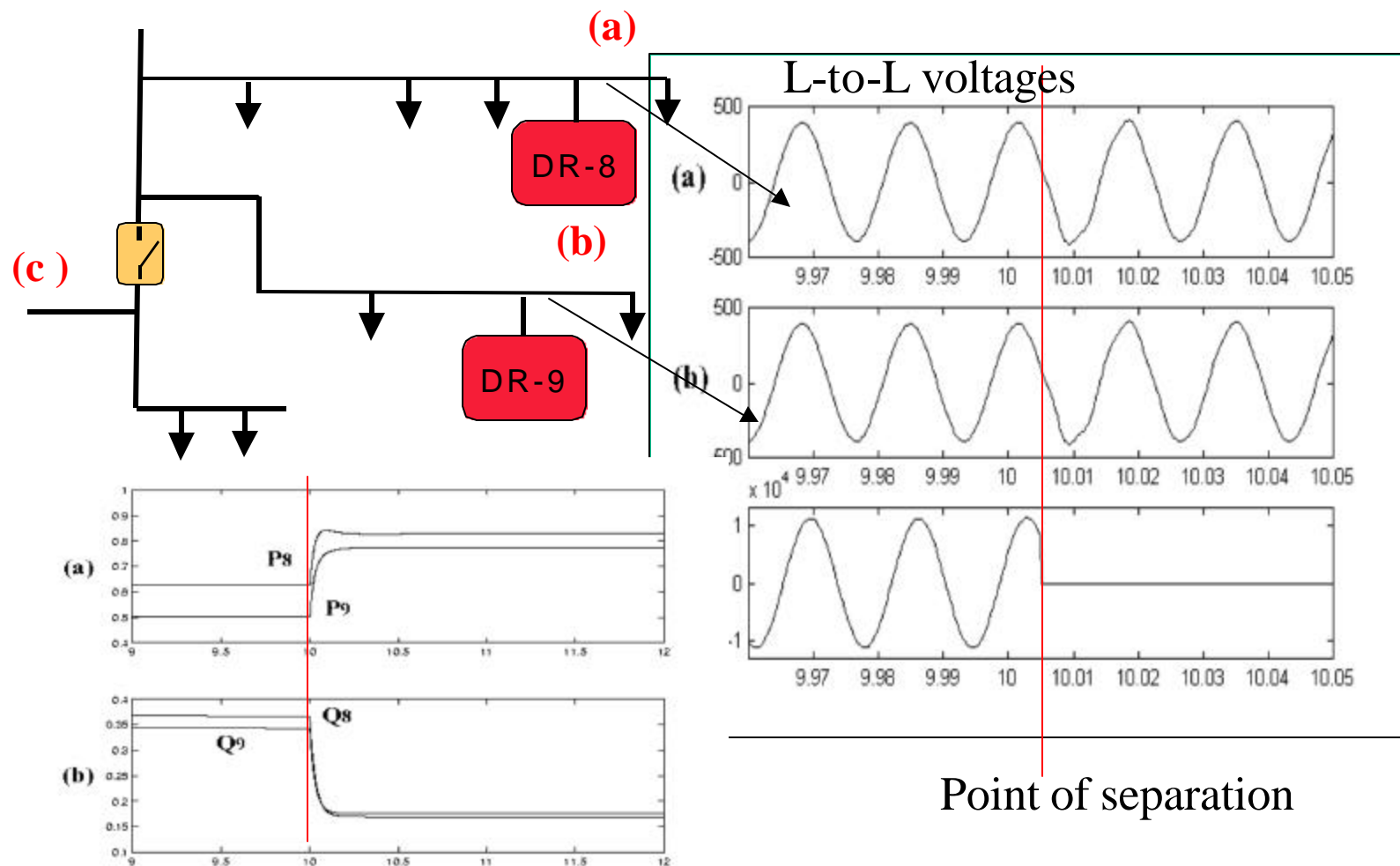
## **CHP**

## **Operation**

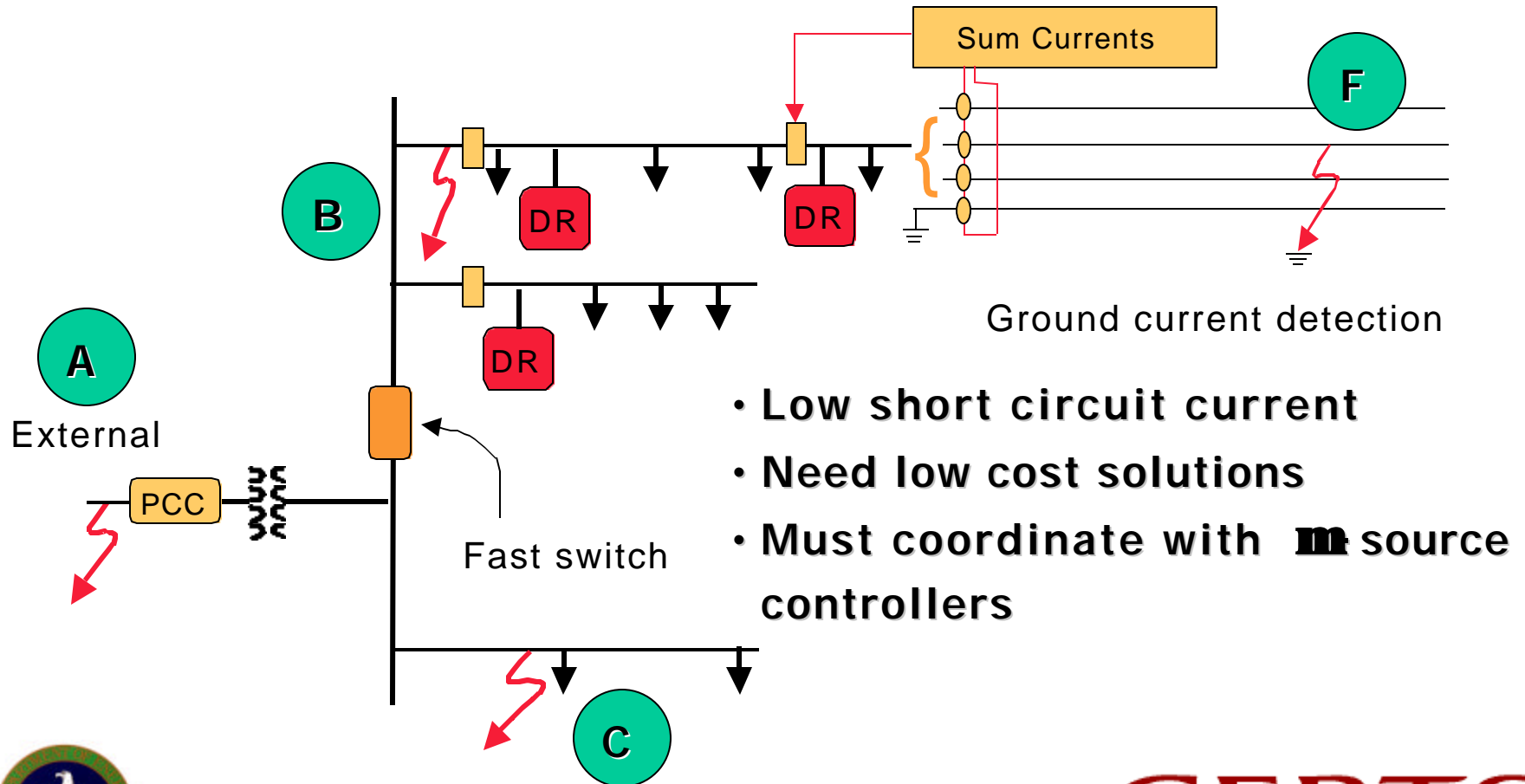
## **Tools**




# Islanding: Power sharing



# Protection



- Low short circuit current
- Need low cost solutions
- Must coordinate with  source controllers





# *Combined Heat & Power:*

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Heat production close to point of use

- Smallness of individual units
- Waste heat temperatures
- Availability of heat exchangers
- Extra cost



# *MicroGrid Operation*

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The actual values of dispatch of P and V to each microsource depends on the operational needs of the MicroGrid. Some possible criteria are:

- ❖ Insure that the necessary heat and electrical loads are met by the microsources;
- ❖ Insure that the MicroGrid satisfies operational contracts with the bulk power provider;
- ❖ Minimize emissions and/or system losses;
- ❖ Maximize the operational efficiency of the microsources;
- ❖ Minimize cost; and
- ❖ Et cetera



# ***Conclusion on Protection & Control***

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## **Current Research Activities**

- Completed simulations on controls
- Designed protection concepts

## **New Research Activities**

- Test in hardware
- Field demonstration

